

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
Management Data Form

OAHP1400
Rev. 11/10

A *Management Data Form* should be completed for each cultural resource recorded during an archaeological survey. Isolated finds and revisits are the exception and they do not require a *Management Data Form*. Please attach the appropriate component forms and use continuation pages if necessary. Fields can be expanded or compressed as necessary.

1. **Resource Number:** 5GN5833

2. **Temporary Resource Number:**

3. **Attachments (check as many as apply)**

- Prehistoric Archaeological Component
- Historic Archaeological Component
- Historic Architectural Component Form
- Linear Component
- Sketch/Instrument Map (required)
- U.S.G.S. Map Photocopy (required)
- Photograph(s) (required)
- Other, specify: Shovel Test Form

4. **Official determination (OAHP use only)**

- Determined Eligible NR\SR _____
- Determined Not Eligible NR\SR _____
- Nominated _____
- Need Data NR\SR _____
- Contributing to NR Dist.\SR Dist. _____
- Not Contributing to NR Dist.\SR Dist. _____
- Supports overall linear eligibility NR\SR _____
- Does not support overall linear eligibility NR\SR _____

I. IDENTIFICATION

5. **Resource Name:** Ohio City Town Hall

6. **Project Name/Number:** Ohio City Townhall Monitoring

7. **Government Involvement:** Local State Federal

Agency: Gunnison County; State Historic Fund

8. **Site Categories (check as many as apply):**

Prehistoric: archaeological site paleontological site In existing National Register District

National Register District name:

Historic: archaeology site building(s) structure(s) object(s) In existing National Register District

National Register District name:

9. **Owner(s) Name and Address:** Gunnison County

10. **Boundary Description and Justification:** Extent of features and encountered materials.

11. **Site/Property Dimensions** Length: 36 m Width: 19 m Area: 599 m² Acres (m²/4047): 0.15

Area was calculated as: Length x Width (rectangle/square) Length x Width x 0.785 (Ellipse) GIS

II. LOCATION

12. **Legal Location**

PM	<u>NM</u>	Township	<u>50N</u>	Range	<u>3E</u>	Section	<u>26</u>	<u>NE</u> ¼	<u>NW</u> ¼
PM	___	Township	___	Range	___	Section	___	___ ¼	___ ¼
PM	___	Township	___	Range	___	Section	___	___ ¼	___ ¼
PM	___	Township	___	Range	___	Section	___	___ ¼	___ ¼

If section is irregular, explain alignment method: NW corner, N edge

13. **USGS Quad:** Pitkin, CO, 1964

14. **County:** Gunnison

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15. UTM Coordinates: Datum used NAD 27 NAD 83 WGS 84 Other:

A. Zone 13; 359557 mE 4270149 mN

B. Zone 13; 359537 mE 4270113 mN

C. Zone 13; 359556 mE 4270113 mN

D. Zone 13; 359538 mE 4270149 mN

16. UTM Source: Corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error) Uncorrected GPS Map template

Other (explain):

17. Site elevation (feet): 8,600

18. Address: Lot: Block: Addition:

19. Location/Access: The town hall is in Ohio City, on the northeast corner of County Road 76 and Miner's Ave. intersection.

III. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT/SITE CONDITION

20. General Description (should include both on site as well as geographical setting with aspect, landforms, vegetation, soils, depositional environment, water, ground visibility):

The town hall is located in the northern edge of the valley bottom along Quartz Creek, at the mouth of the valley along the northeast-southwest trending Gold Creek (which joins Quartz Creek). Vegetation includes grasses, cottonwood, and residentially introduced species. Depositional environment is alluvial. Gold Creek is 35 m to the east. Ground visibility is ~70 to 80 percent.

21. Soil depth (cm) and description: The topsoil is generally less than 20 cm thick of brown, gravelly sandy loam, overlaying yellowish brown gravelly sandy loam with numerous cobbles and boulders.

22. Condition

a. Architectural/Structural

- Excellent
 Good
 Fair
 Deteriorated
 Ruin

b. Archaeological/Paleontological

- Undisturbed
 Light disturbance
 Moderate disturbance
 Heavy disturbance
 Total disturbance

23. Describe condition: The building is in fair shape, and the grounds have been disturbed both historically and in modern times.

24. Vandalism: Yes No

Describe: The basement walls have some graffiti.

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IV. NATIONAL/STATE REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

25. **Context or Theme:** Historic Mercantile, Restaurant, and Town Hall

26. **Applicable National Register Criteria:**

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory
- Does not meet any of the National Register criteria
- Qualifies under exceptions A through G. List exception(s):

27. **Applicable State Register Criteria:**

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B. Property is connected with persons significant in history
- C. Property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D. Property is of geographic importance
- E. Property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history
- Does not meet any of the State Register criteria

28. **Area(s) of significance:** Community center

29. **Period(s) of significance:** 1906–1920

30. **Level of significance:** National State Local

31. **Statement of significance:** Although HPA documented the Ohio City Town Hall in 2010, they did not evaluate the site for potential inclusion in the NRHP. Following the current project, Alpine recommends site 5GN5833, the Ohio City Town Hall, as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Ohio City and other regional mining-boom contemporaries, such as Crested Butte and Pitkin, were important in the Euroamerican settling of the area. As an early mercantile building, restaurant, and subsequent town hall, the Ohio City Town Hall was a central fixture within the early occupation of Ohio City, and is, thus, recommended as eligible under Criterion A. The building is not associated with any persons of historical significance, so is not recommended as eligible under Criterion B. The site is also recommended as eligible for inclusion under Criterion C, as it retains many diagnostic elements of False Front Commercial buildings, including the store-front window, rectangular plan, wood frame construction, and a tall single story with false front that gives the building a sense of greater substance, which characterize architectural elements seen throughout the early mining booms in the region. The building also contains historic architectural and design elements that are fairly unusual to the style, such as the corner entryway and the terne-plate siding on the western and eastern sides. The Ohio City Town Hall, unlike many early commercial buildings of the time, had embellishments on the exterior sides of the building, rather than just on the front façade. Despite some modern additions and alterations, the building remains in fairly good condition, and retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, and workmanship. Finally, monitoring observed a moderate amount of subsurface artifacts buried to a depth of 20 cm. Although historic and modern disturbances have impacted the integrity of these buried materials, there is potential for additional buried materials with sufficient integrity to contribute to our understanding of the history of the building and the town (Criterion D).

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32. Statement of historic integrity related to significance: The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and materials. Some modern, and post-period of significance, modifications have impacted the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials slightly.

- 33. National Register Eligibility Field Assessment: Linear Segment Evaluation (if applicable): [X] Eligible [] Not eligible [] Need data [] Supporting [] Non Supporting [] Status in an Existing National Register District: [] Contributing [] Non-contributing 35. State Register Eligibility Field Assessment: [X] Eligible [] Not eligible [] Need data 36. Status in an Existing State Register District: [] Contributing [] Non-contributing 37. National/State Register District Potential: [] Yes [X] No Describe:

38. Cultural Landscape Potential: [] Yes [] No Describe:

39. If Yes to either 37 or 38, is this site: [] Contributing [] Non-contributing Explain:

V. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- 40. Threats to Resource: [X] Water erosion [] Wind erosion [] Grazing [X] Neglect [] Vandalism [X] Recreation [X] Construction [] Other (explain): 41. Existing protection [X] None [] Marked [] Fenced [] Patrolled [] Access controlled Other (specify):

Comments:

- 42. Local landmark designation: 43. Easement: 44. Recorder's Management Recommendations: No further work required for the current project; in general, impacts to the resource should be avoided.

VI. DOCUMENTATION

- 45. Previous actions accomplished at the site: [X] Tested [] Partial excavation [] Complete excavation Date(s): 6/2012 (Mullen 2012) a. Excavations: b. Stabilization: Date(s): c. HABS/HAER documentation [date(s) and numbers]: d. Other:

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46. Known collections/reports/interviews and other references (list):

Historic Structure Assessment (Humphries Poli Architects, 2010).

Mullen, Jacyln A. (2012). "Archaeological Monitoring of the Ohio city Town Hall (5GN5833) Gunnison County, Colorado."

47. Primary location of additional data:

48. State or Federal Permit number:

49. Collection: Artifact collection authorized: Yes No Were artifacts collected: Yes No
Artifact repository:

Collection method: Diagnostics Grab Sample Random Sample

Other (specify):

50. Photograph Numbers: OC-CAR-1: exp. 1-31, OC-CAR-2: exp. 1-36, OC-CAR-3: exp. 1-13

Files or negatives stored at: Digital images are stored at Alpine

51. Report title: Archaeological Monitoring of the Phase I Ohio City Town Hall (Site 5GN5833) Foundation Stabilization and Historic Rehabilitation Project in Gunnison County, Colorado

52. Recorder(s): C. Reed

Date: 9/8/2014

53. Recorder affiliation: Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Phone number/Email: 249-6761/sites@alpinearchaeology.com

NOTE: Please attach a site map, a photocopy of the USGS 1:24000 map indicating resource location, and photographs.

Colorado Historical Society - Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
1560 Broadway, Suite 400 Denver, CO 80202
303-866-3395

COLORADO CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
Historic Archaeology Component Form

OAHF 1402
Rev. 11/10

1. **Resource Number:** 5GN5833 2. **Temporary Resource Number:**

3. **Site Name:** Ohio City Town Hall

4. **Does this form pertain to the site in general?** Yes No
If no, please supply a feature/structure number or name:

5. **Site, Component or Feature Type:** Ohio City

6. Narrative History (based on archival research, expand as necessary):

The Ohio City Town Hall was constructed in 1906, serving as the Baer Boss Mercantile building, owned by the Tarkington Family. The initial landowner, Samuel Tarkington, was a brick mason. The Tarkington family also operated a restaurant out of the building for eight years, prior to selling the property to the town in 1914, at which time it became the town hall. According to HPA the terne siding was probably added at that time (Humphries Poli Architects 2011:2-2). Patent information about terne siding shows that it was available in the late 1890s, so would have been available during initial construction of the building. Mining ceased to be economical in the area in 1920s. As a result, the railroad stopped service to the area, the population of the area dropped, and the local government soon disbanded (Humphries Poli Architects 2011:2-2). The town hall was acquired by Gunnison County in 1974, when the Colorado Secretary of State determined Ohio City to qualify as an abandoned town site (Gunnison County 2014). Gunnison County leased the town hall to the Quartz Creek Improvement Association, which used it as a meeting space and community center until the county terminated the lease in 2008 due to concerns about the building's structural stability (Humphries Poli Architects 2011:2-2). The town hall was designated a historic county landmark in 1996.

References Cited:

Gunnison County

2014 Ohio City. Electronic document, <http://www.gunnisoncounty.org/628/Ohio-City>, accessed November 6, 2014.

Humphries Poli Architects

2011 *Historic Structure Assessment for Ohio City Town Hall*. Copies available from Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

7. **Is this site located in a NRHP historic landscape?** Yes No; **If yes, please describe:**

8. Component or Feature Description (expand as necessary):

Alpine revisited the site during the course of monitoring, finding it to largely be as previously documented. A full architectural description of the town hall is available in the HSA (Humphries Poli Architects 2011), with relevant information summarized here. The Town Hall is a one story, single-room, wood-frame building with ornamental pressed terne-plate metal siding on the southern, eastern, and western faces of the building and wooden board and batten siding on the northern and upper south faces (Humphries Poli Architects 2011). The building is front gabled with a false-front that is constructed of vertical board and batten; architecturally the building falls within the False Front Commercial building type. The main, southern facade of the building faces CR-76 and has a store-front array of fixed wood-sash windows, with the primary entryway at the southwestern corner of the building. An additional entryway is on the northern end of the western side. Aside from the store-front windows, only two small fixed wood sash windows are present other windows were observed, on the eastern and western sides of the building. Terne-plate siding on the southern side was only placed below the windows, with most of the front displaying uncovered board and batten. An 11-x-15 ft. poured concrete basement over layered cobbles is below the southeastern portion of the building. The interior walls of the basement are fairly smooth. Fill around the basement is cobbles and soil.

The structure has undergone several modifications since its construction. The roof is covered with galvanized sheet metal, instead of the original shingle roof (Humphries Poli Architects 2011). A modern wooden porch addition at the southern entrance was removed during the course of the project. Two outhouses are present directly north of the town hall. Although in the same wood-frame style as the Town Hall, their exact ages are unknown and it is unclear if they of historic age. Discussion with an Ohio City resident during monitoring suggested that the outhouses may have been given to the community in the 1970s by the U.S. Forest Service. The outhouses are still in use.

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Several hundred historic artifacts associated with the Ohio City Town Hall were observed during monitoring. Bottle fragments were the most numerous artifact class observed and were largely aqua-colored, but also included numerous clear, amber, and green-colored bottle fragments,. Several Sanitary cans were observed, along with a small number of hole-in-cap cans. Wire nails were observed in fairly high numbers scattered throughout the fill.

Two primary sediment strata were observed during monitoring. The uppermost stratum (Stratum I) was organic-rich, brown sandy loam. This overlaid yellowish-brown sandy loam (Stratum II). Large river cobbles and boulders were common throughout both strata, increasing in size and quantity with depth. The upper stratum contained cultural materials throughout, including charcoal and coal fragments. The underlying stratum appears to represent native deposits. The transition between the strata is generally between 15 and 25 centimeters below modern ground surface (cmbs). A shovel test (ST) was placed 6 ft. north of the building between the town hall and the easternmost outhouse. The ST was 30 cm diameter, and excavated to subsoil, terminating at 40 cm below surface. Removed sediment was screened through ¼-in. hardware mesh and examined for cultural materials. The ST was dug during excavation of the eastern and western foundation trenches, and prior to movement of the building. This was done to evaluate the potential for historic privy deposits outside of the confines of the outhouses' footprints and to evaluate the soil profile in a less-disturbed context. The strata were consistent with that of the trenches, with the transition between Stratum I and II at 14 cmbs. Charcoal and coal fragments, and one wire nail were recovered in the upper 10 cmbs of the ST; no other cultural materials were encountered, suggesting that disturbances within 6 ft. of the town hall could proceed with little chance of impacting potential privy deposits.

A lens of coal (unburnt and cinders) was observed during the monitoring of the trench along the eastern side of the building. The concentration consisted of a roughly 3-x-2-ft. area of burned and unburned coal, deposited about 4 in. thick, roughly 25–29 in. (64–74 cm) below surface, and about 8 to 9 ft. south of the northeastern building corner. The surrounding sediment is darker (Stratum I). No evidence of a coal chute was observed. An artifact concentration was observed in this area during excavation of the foundation. The concentration contained 30–50 pieces of aqua bottle glass, representing at least three bottles, along with some amber glass fragments and some plain white earthenware. Most of the glass is at least partially melted. The scatter was observed following the removal of the building, so was in somewhat disturbed contexts, but covered an area of 10-x-5-ft. The epicenter of the scatter was near the location as the coal scatter, suggesting that the two are related. A 4-in.-diameter cast-iron pipe (waterline) was also observed angling towards the eastern face of the building, and going underneath the foundation about 8 ft. south of the northeast building corner. The pipe and the coal scatter hit the building edge at the same place, so the coal could have been deposited in place, or disturbed and scattered, during the excavation of the pipe. The coal-and-ash concentration likely represents refuse deposited along the building foundation at some point during the building's occupation.

Aside from the artifact scatter, artifacts were generally of fairly low density, intermixed with modern trash deposited beneath the building and within the basement. The basement contained numerous historic artifacts, including cast-iron pipe collars, Sanitary and hole-in-cap cans, and modern debris, including several pull-tab beverage cans. Along with refuse, the basement was filled with numerous cobbles, gravel, and sediment. It is unclear as if the deposition was natural or culturally derived. The rehabilitation and stabilizing work is leaving the historic basement intact, and tying it into the new foundation. Alpine monitored the removal of as much of the fill as could be done by the track hoe at that time; a small amount of cobbles and boulders were left, but in a small enough quantity that Alpine was able to examine the remaining fill for significant cultural materials.

Almost no artifacts were observed during excavation of the utility line trench, aside from a concentration of ash, common brick, coal, and a white and red enamelware bowl in a roughly 8–10-ft.-long section of the trench. The bricks did not appear to have been part of an intact and buried feature; given the coal and ash, the concentration appears to represent a buried discard pile.

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9. Historic Component Date(s): 1906–1920s (structure primary period) and 1900s–1960s for historic artifacts
Justification and Sources Consulted: Historic Structure Assessment (Humphries Polis 2010)

10. Component Function(s):
Original Use: Mercantile/Restaurant/Townhall
Present Use: Abandoned/Community Center

11. Ethnic affiliation of occupants: Euroamerican
Justification and Sources Consulted: Historic Structure Assessment (HSA)

12. Historic Boundary Description: Extent of features/materials
Justification and Sources Consulted:

13. NRHP Area of Significance: None
Justification and Sources Consulted:

14. NRHP Period of Significance: 1906–1920s
Justification and Sources Consulted: HSA

15. Site, Component, or Feature Theme (use the Historic Archaeology Lexicon):

16. Does this component or feature support the NRHP eligibility of the entire resource?
 Yes No Undetermined N/A
Justification:

17. Recorder(s): C. Reed

18. Date: 9/15/2014

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19. Presence and Quantity of Artifacts (add types as necessary)

a. Vessel Glass	Quantity	e. Cans	Quantity
Amber (1860s-present)	20-30	Beverage: all aluminum (post-1970)	5-10
Amethyst (pre-1920)		Beverage: aluminum ends (post-1953)	
Aqua (ca. 1870-1920s)	50+	Beverage: cone-top (1935-1960)	
Cobalt		Beverage: flat top, all-steel (1935-1970s)	
Colorless (ca. 1920s-present)	50+	Beverage: pull tab (1962-1983)	~5
Light green (1860s-present)	5-10	Beverage: UPC code (post-1980)	
Milk/White (1890s-present)	1	Hole-in-cap: double-locked side seam (1890-1915)	2
Olive green (early 1860s)		Hole-in-cap: lapped side seam (ca. 1880s-1900)	
Yellowish (1918-1950s)		Round quart motor oil: all metal (1933-1970s)	
		Round quart motor oil: paper-sided (late 1940s-late 1980s)	
		Sanitary can (1904 +)	~15
		Sanitary ends, lapped side seam (1904+; very rare)	
		Sardine tin: lapped and soldered (pre-1910)	
		Sardine tin: one piece bottom (early 1900s +)	
b. Ceramics	Quantity		
Earthenware	70-80	Tobacco tin: complex friction lid (post 1948)	
Porcelain		Tobacco tin: simple friction lid (1907-1948)	2
Refined Earthenware		Tobacco tin: upright pocket (late 1890s-1988)	
Stoneware		Tobacco tin: hinged lid (ca. 1910-present)	
		Vent hole (hole-in-top) (1900-1980s)	
		Vent hole with two solder dots (hole-in-top) (1890s-early 1900s)	
c. Nails	Quantity	f. Structural Artifacts	Quantity
Hand-made cut (wrought)		Adobe	
Machine-made cut		Brick, common	45-55
Railroad Spike		Brick, fire	
Wire	~30-50	Concrete: natural lime (pre-1915)	
		Concrete: Portland (post-1910)	
d. Industrial Artifacts	Quantity		
55-gallon drum		Corrugated sheet iron (post-1890)	
Animal shoe		Dimensional lumber	5
Automobile/Truck Part		Fieldstone	
Bailing wire		Hinge	
Barbed wire		Log: hewn	
Barrel hoop	1	Log: peeled	
Bracket		Log: raw	
Bucket		Sheet iron	
Cable/Wire rope		Stovepipe	
Cartridge: centerfire		Tarpaper	
Cartridge: rimfire		Timber bolt	
Cartridge: pin fire		Timber spike	
Cartridge: shotgun shell		Window glass: aqua (pre-1920)	
Clinker		Window glass: colorless	5-10
Coal	100+	Window glass: yellowish tint (1918-1950s)	
Electric light fixture			
Electrical wire			
Forge-cut iron scrap			
Horse tack/harness			
Iron scrap: cut sheet metal		g. Domestic Artifacts	Quantity
Iron scrap: forge-cut		Beads	
Lag bolt		Bed frame/springs	
Machine bolt		Buttons	1
Machine part		Clothing	
Mine rail		Cookware	
Nut: hex		Doll head	
Nut: jamb		Stove/parts (cast iron/tin)	1
Pipe	3	Enamelware	1
Wagon parts			
Washer			

20. Total assemblage size: Or estimate: 0-10 11-100 101-1000 1001-10,000 >10,000

21. Artifact density: High Medium Low Describe: Artifacts are low to medium density, with highest densities along the northeast edge and in the basement.

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22. **Unique Artifact Descriptions.** Particularly important attributes are listed following the artifact class and standardized terminology can be found in the Appendix to the instructions. Expand or contract tables as necessary. All of these items should be included in the counts of the Artifact table above.

a. Glass: type, function, color, bottle part, manufacturing method, vessel style/contents, embossing/markings, dimensions, worked or modified? The glass included a scatter of aqua-colored glass bottle fragments, largely melted, and representing at least three bottles; an aqua bottle base with the American Bottle Company of Chicago maker's mark (1905–1917); one amber piece with a brandy/wine bottle finish; an amber bottle base with an Owens-Illinois maker's mark (1929–1954); a bottle base with the Knox Glass Bottle Company keystone maker's mark  (1917–1953); a clear glass Blue Bird Soda bottle with an Owens-Illinois maker's mark, 1946 date stamp; a clear glass oval bottle base with a late Owens-Illinois maker's mark, 1964 date stamp; a clear rounded-rectangular Hazel-Atlas bottle base with "58  64" embossing (likely 1964 date), a clear bottle base with a late Owens-Illinois maker's mark, 1975 date; a white milkglass lid liner fragment; and a clear glass canning jar with screw-on lid.
b. Ceramics: type, function, surface treatment/glaze, color, shape, trademarks, decorations, dimensions. The ceramics included 75–85 white-glazed earthenware vessel fragments; a white earthenware fragment with a "GEO" mark printed in blue paint; a white porcelain cup fragment; and two earthenware jug handle fragments.
c. Nails: type, function, dimensions. 30–50 wire nails were observed.
d. Industrial: type, function, manufacturing method, marking, dimensions. Industrial artifacts included cast iron pipe collars, a squashed metal pail (1 ft. tall), and a metal wire spiral handle (possibly a portion of a cast-iron stove damper).
e. Cans: material type, side-seam, opening, vessel style/contents, embossing/markings, dimensions. Can artifacts included two red tin flat-top beverage can with "Handi Imitation Black Cherry 12 Fl. Oz" (post early 1950s); 5–10 Sanitary cans that are rotary-opened, knife-opened, or nail opened; a simple-pin-hinge Prince Albert tobacco tin (1908–1948), 2 hole-in-cap cans, and another simple-pin-hinge tobacco tin (1908–1948).
f. Structural: type, function, manufacturing method, marking, dimensions. Structural artifacts included red common bricks and brick fragments with no manufacturer marks; five 2-x-5-in. boards with rusted wire nails.
g. Domestic: type, function, manufacturing method, marking, dimensions. A white and red enamelware bowl.
h. Other/miscellaneous: type, function, manufacturing method, marking, dimensions.

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23. **Are standing structures present on the site?** Yes No

If yes, please complete Architectural Inventory Form(s)(1403) - Form not included, it was submitted by previous recording.

24. **Feature Descriptions** Include a site map, to scale, with each feature listed below depicted on it. Please use the Historic Archaeology Lexicon for feature types. Insert rows and feature types into table as necessary. If desired, sort table by feature number.

Feature Type (add others as necessary)	Feature Number/Name	Dimensions (feet / inches)	Description
Adit			
Aspen art			
Cabin			
Cairn			
Corral			
Ditch/canal			
Depression			
Dugout			
Foundation			
House			
Log cabin			
Mine shaft			
Outbuilding			
Platform			
Privy			
Railroad grade/bed			
Road/Trail			
Shaft			
Trash scatter			
Waste Rock pile			
Town Hall	Ohio City Town Hall	60-x-40 ft.	see previous Architecture Inventory form and Historic Structure Assessment Report
Outhouses	Outhouse	4-x-4 ft.	Two outhouses of unknown age on north end of town hall

25. Potential for Additional Archaeological Information

Is there potential for additional information? Yes No Unknown If yes or unknown describe below.

Potential Within:	Describe
a. Subsurface deposits within a structural feature	Shallowly buried
b. Subsurface deposits outside a structural feature	
c. Trash area	
d. Privy pits	
e. Other	

565833 Shovel / Auger Test Form

Site # 0110 CITY Recorder C. Reed Date 9/8/14 Screened - Yes No Mesh Size 1/4"
 Diameter of Shovel / Auger Hole 30 cm Shape of Shovel Hole (i.e., round or square) Round

Procedures: Excavate by 10 cm levels unless directed otherwise by crew chief. Record soil texture, color (Munsell if possible), inclusions, and depth below ground surface. Provide a brief description of cultural material in each level or stratum (presence/absence of charcoal, artifact class and count). Indicate the base of excavation (BOE) and if there were no cultural materials (NOM).

PD # <u>ST1 (+)</u> 0 cmbs 1-1011 wire nail head charcoal coal 141 cmbs 40 cmbs BOE	PD # _____	PD # _____
I, brown organic-rich, silty loam, moderate cobbles, real + charcoal flecking throughout. II, yellowish brown silty loam w/ numerous cobbles ↓ Stopped @ cobbles in pass	[Empty box for drawing or notes]	[Empty box for drawing or notes]

6' Quarry from N side building, near archive
 2. looks to be little potential for river debris



5GN5833. Southern face of Ohio City Town Hall.



5GN5833. Completed trench along western face of town hall, facing south.



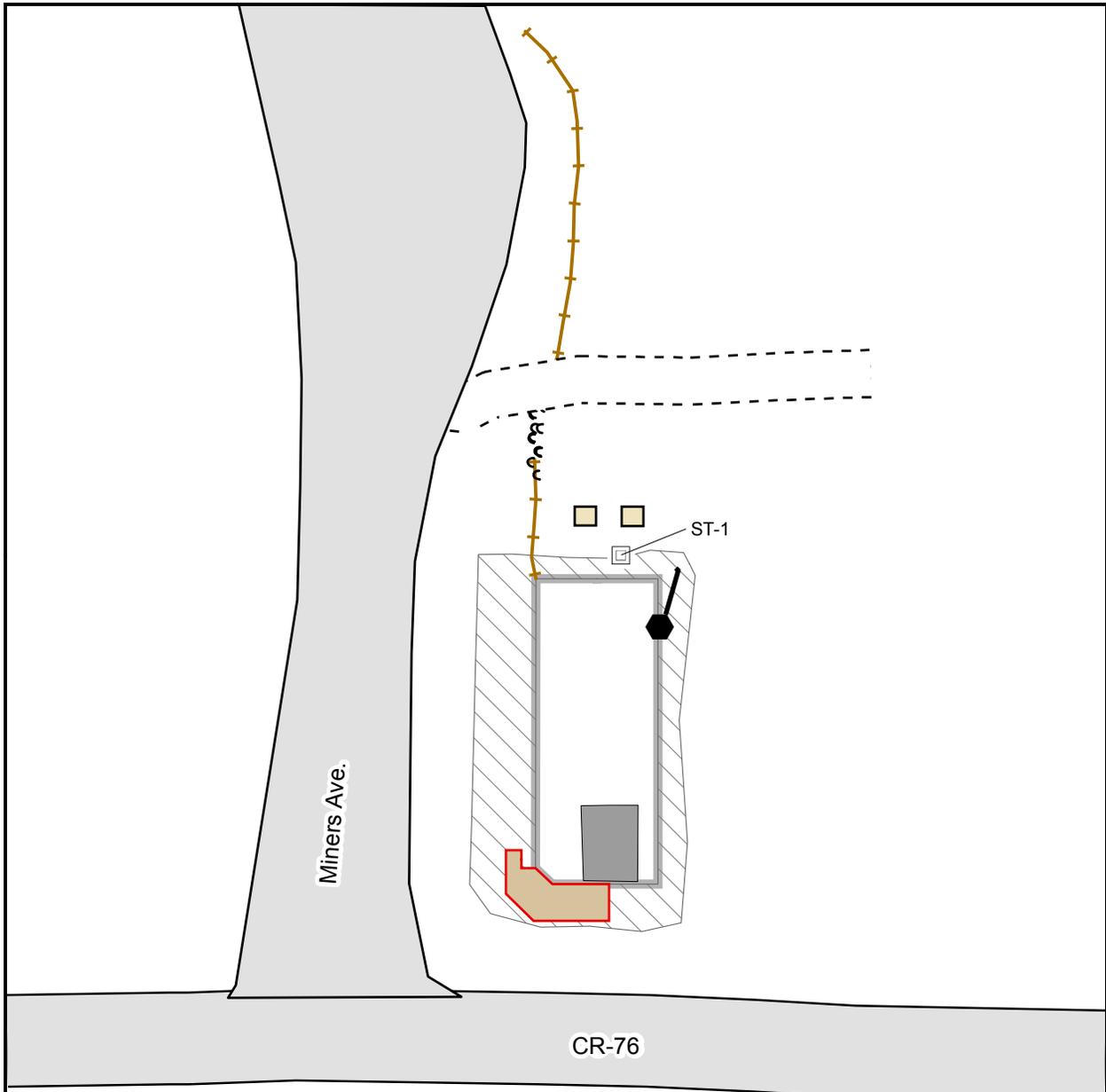
5GN5833. Overview of excavated foundation area, facing southeast.



5GN5833. Overview of basement following the building move, but prior to clean out. View to the southeast.

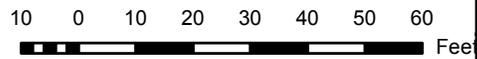


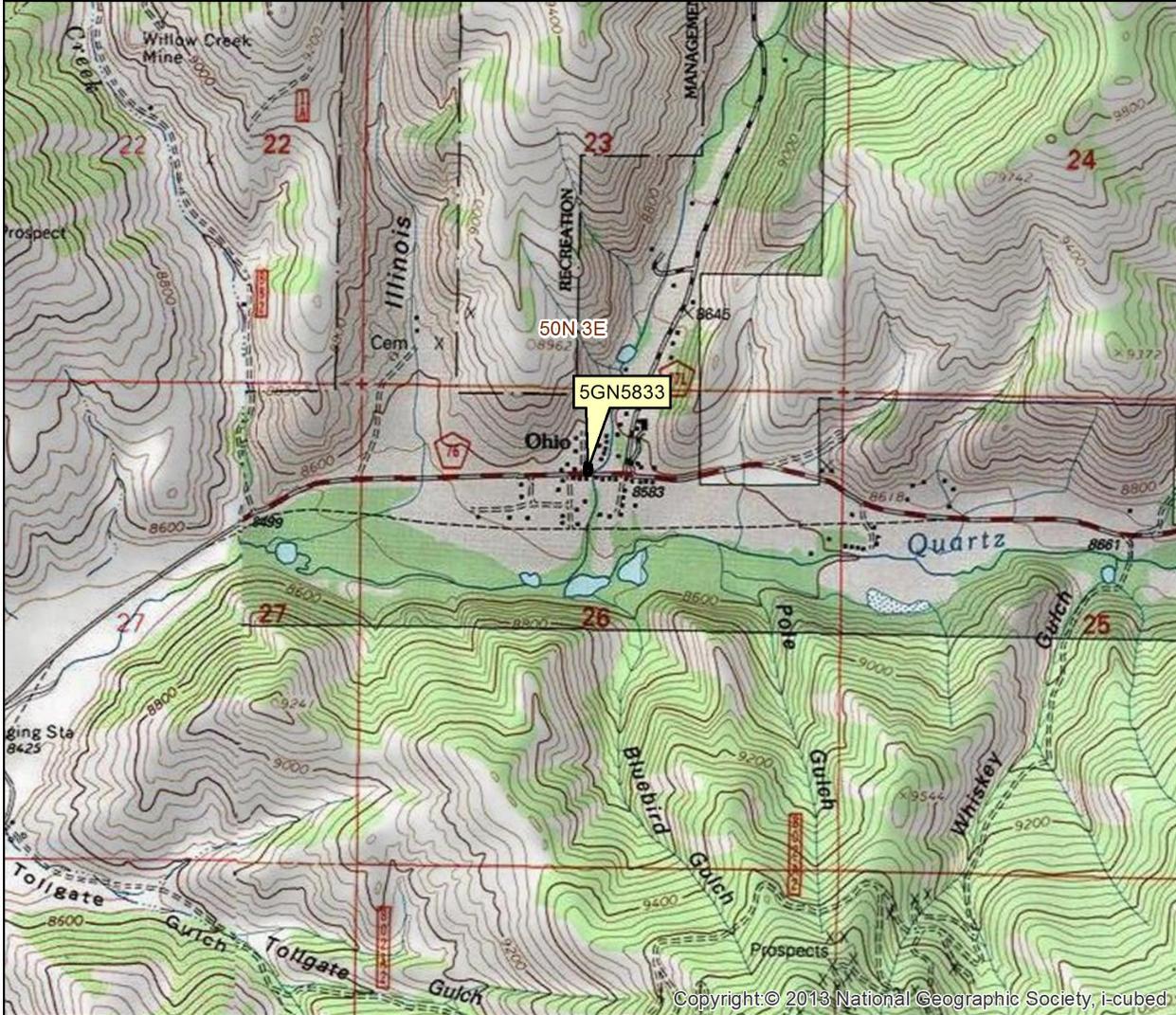
5GN5833. Basement following cleaning/removal of refuse and cobbles, facing north.



Site 5GN5833 - Ohio City Townhall

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|------------|--|--------------------|--|----------------|
| | Shovel Test - Negative | | Iron Pipe | | Utility Trench | | Outhouse |
| | Coal and Glass Concentration | | Road | | Ash and Brick Dump | | Basement |
| | Driveway | | Foundation | | Porch (Removed) | | Disturbed Area |





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 Site Boundary

Archaeological Monitoring of the
Phase I Ohio City Town Hall
(Site 5GN5833)
Foundation Stabilization and
Historic Rehabilitation Project in
Gunnison County, Colorado

Pitkin, CO 1964
Parlin, CO 1964
NM PM
Gunnison County

